Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1802. [No. 539.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 3. Vendue-Master.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

Cash given for rags.

For Falmouth and a Market,

The fast sailing Philadelphia built ship
UNITED STATES
S. J. SPENCE, master;
Will sail in about ten days, for freight of a few tons or passage, having elegant accommodations.——Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
August 20. d

FOR CHARTER,

THE SCHOONER
EVELINA,
about 700 barrels burthen, in prime order, and ready to receive a cargo on board.
Apply to Capt. James Crowdill or,
WM. HODGSON.
August 31. d

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP
MARIA,
SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch'r
ROMEO,
ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to
JOHN G. LADD,
Who has received by the above vessels,
Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per sale or piece,
Few boxes-men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf-skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco,
Fancy Kid, } Shoes,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17. d

GLEBE LANDS For Sale.

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Landsbelonging to the parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some suitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800. entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.
August 28. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,
Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th m. 19th. d

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf.

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d *PROOF RUM,*
Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——Apply to
Wm. HODGSON.
August 24. d.

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

Public Sale.

TOMORROW, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, will positively be Sold on Col. Ramsey's Wharf,

15 Hhds. First quality of Sugar,

On a Credit of 60 Days for negociable Notes, with approved indorsers.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
Sept. 6. 1802.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW NEGROES,

For which cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Reno's Tavern.
September 4. d3t

NOTICE.

By misplaced confidence in several persons whom I have trusted for GOODS to considerable amounts which I cannot collect so as to enable me to meet my engagements without making too great sacrifices, and from other untoward circumstances, I find I cannot carry on business longer without the danger of subjecting those for whom I have acted and might be employed to act in future to loss and myself to the charge of having decieved them; the debts that are due and the effects I have in my possession, I conceive will be fully sufficient to satisfy all claims.—A meeting of my creditors is therefore requested at Mr. Hieskell's Tavern at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th instant, to consult and determine upon the best mode of making arrangements in my affairs.

THOMAS MOORE.
September 2. d5t

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.
9th mo 2d. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.
August 28. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,
A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the
BEGGAR BOY;
(Price one Dollar.)
By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.
July 30.

THE *Accommodation Coachee,*

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes, &c. &c.

Also,

Best Durham Mustard,
Excellent Jar Raisins,
Havannah Segars by the Box,
And a few Weavers' SLAYS of different Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.
September 3.

[*Transla[illegible]antile [illegible]*]

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The General in Chief, of the Army of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies.

Considering that by the effect of the revolution and of an extraordinary war, abuses subversive of the safety and prosperity of a colony were introduced into the names and things of this country; considering that colonies are nothing more than establishments formed by Europeans, who have brought negroes, thither as the only individuals suited to the cultivation of these countries; that between these two fundamental classes of colonists and their negroes, breeds of a mixed blood have issued, always distinct from the whites who have formed the establishments; considering that the latter only are the indigenous of the French nation, and ought to exercise the prerogatives; considering the favors granted by the mother country, by weakening the essential principles of these establishments, have only served to prevent all the elements of their existence, and to bring about progressively that general conspiracy which has burst forth in this colony against the whites and the troops sent under the orders of the general by the consular government, whilst the other colonies (in submitting to a domestic and paternal government) present a picture of the ease and affluence of all classes of men in contrast with the vagrantage, laziness, misery, and all the evils with which this colony has been oppressed, and particularly the blacks abandoned to themselves; insomuch that national justice and humanity, as well as policy, require the restoration of the true principles on which rests the security and the success of the establishments formed by the French in this colony, at the same time that government will proscribe with ardour the abuses and excesses which formerly manifested themselves, and which might again make their appearance.

Decrees as follows:

Art. 1. Until it be otherwise ordered, the title of *French Citizen* shall be borne throughout this colony and its dependencies by none but the whites. No other individual can assume that title, nor exercise the functions and offices which are attached to it. The whites only, who have been inscribed in the national guards from the age of 15 until that of 53 shall have the right to wear the uniform and to have arms for their use. Those whites who should not be inscribed therein cannot enjoy the same right, and shall be denounced in case of contravention to the general in chief, who will determine in regard to them the penalty incurred according as the case may be.

II. All individuals other than the whites who shall not have sold or disposed of their arms in behalf of citizens inscribed in the national guard, within 5 days from the publication of these presents, shall be obliged to make a deposit of them; viz. in the towns to the commandant of the place and in the other communes to the commissaries of the government, who will each of them enter the same on a register, and duplicate of which shall be sent to the general in chief. After that period there will be domiciliary visits, and every one convicted of having kept back or secreted arms, in whatever place it may be, shall be brought before the military commission to be tried as accomplices of rebellion.

III. All the functions, of the municipalities are suspended, and shall be concentrated in the commissaries of the government of each commune, under the general inspection of the superior commissary.

IV. All men of colour and blacks who are not bearers of a legal act of exemption from all actual service, shall be bound within twenty four hours for the cities, and within five days for the country and boroughs, to depart from the communes tions to which they belonged before the war, except those who have served honorably in the army of the line, and on the fate of whom the general in chief will decide according to the report of the superior commissary.

The disposition of the present article is general, and shall take effect notwithstanding all decrees, regulations, orders by authorisations contrary thereto, with the exception specified in the 6th article.

V. To that effect passports will be delivered to them by the commissaries of government, who will assign to them the route by which they are to travel to their respective plantations, where the general in chief grants them their pardon, whatever may have been the motives of their absence.

VI. All those, however, who have been hired with the domains denominated *nationol*, and to which they are considered as belonging, are to be maintained thereon until the cancelling or expiration of the lease.

VII. All those who shall not have arrived upon the plantation, to which they respectively belong, within five days from the publication of the present decree, shall be considered as accomplices of rebellion.

At the expiration of that period the Civil and military authorities shall cause strict enquiries and the most vigorous measures to be adopted; in case of resistance, or of flight, the offenders may may be taken dead or alive. Those who shall be apprehended after the expiration of the term of forgiveness, and accused of some direct act of rebellion, shall be brought before the military commission, or be detained in prison 'till claimed by their owner, supported by the authority of the commissary of government from the place where they are incarcerated; and shall suffer in entering it such correction as the said commissary may think proper to inflict.

VIII. All individuals whose respective plantations (to which they used to belong before the war) are out of the Colony, shall be bound under the penalties expressed in Art. 7th, to appear within twenty four hours before the commissary of government at the commune in which they may find themselves, in order to be added to the *depot* fixed in the town of Basse Terre, and be distributed as the general in chief may direct, according to the report of the superior commissary.

IX. All individuals, who have come since the retaking of the country from the English, and who may be the bearers of a legal act of freedom, shall be bound to appear within five days from the publication of these presents before the commissary of government to have a certificate delivered to them for the purpose of returning into the country they formerly inhabited, or any where else; peace having rendered the communications and residences free in all the dependencies of the republic. The delinquents shall be pursued and incarcerated, to be given up at the disposal of the general in chief.

X. Those who should favor the offenders in opposition to the different dispositions established above, by harboring or lending them any assistance whatever, shall be subjected to the same penalties as themselves; and if white persons, they shall be arrested and sent under a sufficient escort to the general in chief, who will impose such a fine as the case may require; or they shall be sent back to the military commission to be punished according to the magnitude of the offence; more especially if there should be a plot of brigands, without prejudice to the indemnities in favor of the owners, agreeably to the method hereinafter declared with regard to defaulters.

XI. In future, every defaulter, above the age of 14, shall be punished for the first offence with one year in irons and the correctional discipline upon the plantation to which he is attached; the second offence shall be punished with five years in irons, besides the correctional discipline; and in case of relapse, he shall be given up to the military commission, or to the tribunal specially established for that purpose; which will apply to him the penalties decreed against brigands and public plunderers. In all cases, the defaulter who shall be met in arms, shall be judged according to these latter dispositions,

XII. Every inhabitant has the private police of his plantation, and may inflict the penalties specified in the preceding article, as well as the punishmen of the dungeon, under the inspection of he commissary of government, who is bund to repress, impeach, and prosecute on his own responsibility, all abuses and excesses which may be committed on the part of any inhabitant. This disposition is specially confided to the zeal and the justice of the superior commissary.

XIII. The owners shall be bound to inform of their defaulters, within twenty four hours after their absense, to the commissary of government (who will enter said declarations in a separate register) under the penalty of being deprived of all indemnity which will then accrue to the benefit of the treasury, and even of the owner's rights to said defaulter, if the latter be arrested after ten days absence, without such declaration having been made.

XIV. Every citizen in the cities, boroughs and the country, who in contempt of the present decree shall continue to keep or shall hereafter be found to have working for his benefit on his plantation or at his service, one or more individuals not belonging to it, without the express permission of the true owner, or without leave from the commissary of government of the commune where he resides, who should have acknowledged his state of freedom, shall be considered a secreter of defaulters.

XV. Every secreter or favourer of defalcation shall be condemned to pay within twenty four hours, at the suit of the commissary of government where the offence may have been committed, a fine of two hundred dollars for each of the defaulters designated in article XIV.; And if he possesses not sufficient to discharge the fine, he shall be punished with one year's imprisonment. The fine for a repetition of the offence will be four hundred dollars for each defaulter, besides one year's imprisonment; in case of insolvency he shall be banished from the colony for ten years—and for the third offence, his property shall be confiscated and he shall be banished for the term of his life. In all cases there shall be deducted from the said pecuniary penalties, the indemnity due to the owner of the defaulter, at the rate of one dollar per day, from the date of the declaration which shall have been made, according to article XIII.

XVI. Every black individual or of color, belonging to some plantation, who shall be an accomplice or favorer of defalcation, shall undergo the same penalties as are pronounced against the defaulters.

XVII. All proprietors, tenants, and other private citizens in the towns, as well as in the boroughs and country, are bound under the same penalties as the concealers or defaulters, to declare, within ten days after the publication of these presents, to the commissary of government in the vicinity of their residence, all the new blacks made prisoners during the war, and who have been put or have got into their possession, either present or not, that the said commissaries may make out a nominative statement, which they will forward to the superior commissary, charged to report the same to the general in chief, who will adopt such measures as to him may appear necessary. The said statement shall mention the habitation on which the individual in question is placed, the name of the proprietor or tenant at the service of whom he is and all circumstances or observations which are known concerning said individual. The individual of that class who shall be found defaulter, unless he be within the exception of the article VI, shall be reputed a stray, and sent immediately to the commissary of government at Basseterre, who will cause him to be put into the depot-general of the jail of said city, giving advice of the same to the superior commissary, who will report as above.

XVIII. In order to repress the abuses and trezcheries which existed in regard to the impositions of the tax of one fourth allowed to cultivators on the incomes, and substituting thereto an order of things more conformable to humanity, from the twentieth of Thermidor next (8 August, 1802) exclusively, the payment of one fourth is abolished. All accounts shall, however, be regulated and settled to that epoch by the commissaries of government, who shall be obliged to forward the statement, within the month, to the superior commissary, mentioning the payment, in order that the general in chief may take such measures as may be required if the same should not have been effected; except respecting the habitations which may have been burnt, wholly or in part, in the late events, which are fully discharged from said payments.

From the twentieth of Thermidor next (8th August) inclusively, the working time of the cultivators and other individuals attached to manufactories, shall be divided into weeks; Sundays shall be the days of rest. The general in chief is about taking measures to re-establish the exercise of worship, throughout the colony, in the like manner as it has been done in France.

From the same period the inhabitants shall be obliged to feed and cloath the individuals attached to their habitations, viz:

For cloathing, two suits a year, of tow cloth, at the pleasure of the owners: for food, to each of the individuals from the age of ten years, and upwards, two pounds of meat or three pounds of cod fish, two pots manioque flour, or an equivalent in other provisions, for one week; and the half only of the said provisions to all children from the time of their being weaned to the age of ten.—The inhabitants shall be bound to preserve at all times a certain quantity of land sufficient for raising the necessaries of life, which shall not be less than five squares per fifty heads of working negroes.—They shall likewise be bound to have a seperate hospital, wherein the sick and infirm shall be taken care of, fed, and provided with medecines at their own expence, and with an health officer, in the communes where there are any. The dispositions of the present article are specially recommended to the inspection and the humanity of the commissaries of government under the particular direction of the superior commissary.

XIX. The measures prescribed by preceding decrees of the general in chief, are maintained in every thing not contrary to the present, which shall be printed, read, published, registered and posted up, wherever it may be necessary.

Done at Head Quarters, Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 29th Messidor, of the year 10 of the French Republic. (17th July, 1802.)

(Signed) RICHEPANCE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

ESSAY ON BLOCKHEADS.

A BLOCKHEAD is neither an ideot, nor madman. He is one who goes on the broad round of life with the rest of mankind carrying a load of follies at his back, which he knows not how to get rid of when he is tired, and under which he is continually stumbling. There are various kinds of blockheads which may thus be distinguished; the good-natured blockhead, the stupid blockhead, the silly blockhead, the old blockhead, the credulous blockhead, the ignorant blockead, and the learned blockhead.

The lover who bears the contempt of a scornful mistress without a murmur, may be ranked among the good-natured blockheads; but should he be so lost in speculations on his passion as not to take a hint of kindness in a soft moment, then, he may justly be called a stupid blockhead. The farmer who goes out smoking his pipe, talking with his neighbours, and shaking hands with the parson when he should be at work, may also be placed among the good natured blockheads; but should the parson's horse be eating his cabbage, his barn ready to tumble down for want of a prop, or his daughter about to run off with a stranger all this time, every one would call him a stupid blockhead. He is also a blockhead, who bears being the butt of the company at dinner, join in the joke against himself, then swallows his wine with satisfaction. But he who stands with a spy-glass to his eye on the battery all day watching what ship is coming up while his wife is taking private lessons of dancing-masters, music-masters and masters of various other arts and sciences, must certainly be a stupid blockhead.

A fellow who does nothing but pare his nails, consult his watch, take a view of the atmosphere from his window, or go to church only to shew himself, may justly be reckoned a silly blockhead.

The man who at the age of fourscore fills up an arm chair in the room, and tires his hearers with his long stories, may be called an old blockhead; and he who can listen to his long stories, and believe them must be a credulous blockhead.

The man who takes up a newspaper only to find the day of the month, blames the printer for putting such hard words in it, and talks of politics without knowing in what quarter of the world he is placed or remembering where he was born, is an ignorant, ay, and an impudent blockhead. He is also an ignorant blockhead, who prescribes physic to one who has lost his money, drinks to the company in a glass of water, or mistakes the bank for the city hotel. But the most ignorant blockhead of all is he who, becoming suddenly rich, shows you into his new library, and talks ostentatiously of such authors as Virgil and Homer, when perhaps, for all that he knows of the matter, the one might have been a parson; and the other a doctor.

The last kind of blockheads, and generally the greatest, are the learned block-

heads. Mr. Thickhead is a learned blockhead: he has renounced the study of music for that of the logarithms, and has got a fine estate, and a fine wife, merely by his great reputation as a mathematician. He has a great many mathematic oddities; if he walks, it is always in a straight line; if he sits, it is in the form of a triangle; and if he stands, it is in no other posture than that of a perpendicular. In short Mr. Thickhead does every thing with so much mathematical exactness, that he is generally esteemed a very learned man; yet the reader without the help of mathematical demonstration will be apt to consider Mr. THICKHEAD a mathematical blockhead.

Mr. MAMMOUTH is also esteemed not only a mathematical, but a philosophical, and political blockhead. He has been admitted an honorary member not only among the societies of philosophical and political blockheads in Europe, but also has been made head of the blockheads in America. He admits no man into his service but a blockhead, trusts no man but a blockhead, invites none to his table but blockheads, and in short has so many blockheads about him, that it is a difficult thing for a wise or well disposed man to get through the croud; and if a wise, or clever fellow happens to come into his house, and takes a seat with the rest, he immediately gets up in a great passion, drives him out without ceremony, and puts a blockhead in his place. Thus gentle reader! have I given you all I can think of at present about blockheads and let him whom the cap fits, put it on.

IRONICUS.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

We have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers by the ship Atlantic and the British packet: but they reach only to the 13th July, and contain no news which have not been anticipated via Boston. The respectable house in Liverpool, by whom the annexed Prices Current are forwarded inform that the Countervailing Duty on American vessels is expected to be immediately taken off. The duties on American ships, and goods imported therein, will then be the same as in British bottoms. At present, the duty is 1s. 6d. sterling per cwt. in favor of the latter.

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Arrived, ship Eugenia, Mansfield, Philadelphia; British Packet Leicester, ———, Falmouth; Atlantic, Chew, Liverpool; brig Jane Maria, Waterman, Curracoa; Union, Paddock, Martinique; Eliza, Atwater, Bermuda.

Cleared, ship Hero, Rawson, Havre, American Hero, Baxter, Bristol, Katy, Thurston, Jamaica; brig Nancies, Fleming, Naples.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Atlantic, Chew in 50 days from Liverpool. Sailed on the 14th July in company with, 6 sail of merchant vessels bound to different ports, one of which was the English brig Three Sisters, for this port.

Brig Eliza, Atwater, 18 days from St. Croix. In lat. 38, long. 34, spoke brig Ann, out 27 days from Trinadad, bound to Philadelphia.

British Packet Leicaster, Sharp, 53 days from Falmouth, via Halifax. Off Southampton, spoke ship Leonard of Charleston, bound to Boston.

Brig Jane Maria, Waterman, 20 days from Curracoa. In lat. 31, long. 72, spoke schooner Peggy and Polly, out 7 days from St. Thomas bound to Norfolk. Same day saw 2 large ships standing to the northward, supposed to be French frigates.

Brig Union, Paddock, 24 days from Martinique. Left there brig Echo Webb of this port; Schooner Jane, Tompkins, do. brig Hope, Smith, of Boston; sch'r Swan, Marvin, Newport; brig ———, Woodman, do. ship Betsey, Blackley, Salem, to sail the 7th August; brig Ann, Dagget, of Boston; schooner Hector, of New-York, to sail 7th August. In lat. 33, 20, long. 73, 30, spoke schooner Henniker, bound from Newbern, N. C. to Trinadad. Flour 8 dollars. Beef 14, Pork 22.

BALTIMORE, September 4.

The sch'r George, from this port to New-Orleans, was spoken 23d August, in lat. 33, 50, long 74, 30.

Arrived brig Viper, captain Chamberlin, from Cape Francois.

Left there, ship Pyamingo, Belt, of Baltimore; sch'rs Sophia, Driscoll, do. sail in 4 days; Caroline Cannon, do.—brings no news—markets dull, lumber from 25 to 30 dollars per thousand, flour from 4 to 7 dollars, beef 14, and pork from 18 to 20 dollars.

Arrived, brig Isabella, captain Bunbury, from St. Croix. Left there, brig Jane, capt, Hurst, of Portland, to sail in 8 days for Boston, and brig George, capt. Turner of Philadelphia.

In lat. 31, long. 73, spoke the sch'r Ann, M'Lelland, from Trinidad, bound to Philadelphia.

The ship Alexander Hamilton, from India. The brig Fair American, Manning, from Guadaloupe; a barque and 2 square rigged vessels are in the bay.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 7.

Extract of a letter dated June 30, 1802, from a respectable Banking House in Paris, to a Gentleman in New-York.

"The Bills of Exchange drawn by gen. Le Clerc, it appears, have been sold in America at a large discount. These bills will be paid; at least, I am positively assured of the payment of all those I hold. Profit of this news if you can purchase.

"The settlement of claims on the Government are at present in train, and I think the Americans will have no cause of complaint. It is probable that the Government will inscribe all their old claims on the Great Book, that is to say fund them—this will be always a handsome thing, as, from the actual price of stock, this mode of payment will produce 57 to 60 per cent."

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Mr. Hudson, who came passenger in the ship Columbus, which arrived at Boston on Monday in 45 days from Cadiz, informs that the news of the postponement of the war between the Moors and the United States, was not credited at that place as the consul had received no intimation to that effect; and the U. S. sch'r Enterprize, capt. Sterrett, arrived at that place July 15, several days after the news had been current, for the purpose of taking under convoy American vessels bound into the Streights to protect them against the Moors. The Enterprize was only two days from Gibraltar. Captain Sterrett mentioned that there were two ships fitting out at Saffia, a Mooriſh port in the Atlantic; and two launches at Tetuan, but cannot sail till they receive their sweeps from Tangiers, and it is difficult to get a vessel to bring them. The Moors had an agent at Gibraltar to purchase powder and balls.

—

Prices Current at Liverpool, July 13.

Ashes, Pearl 38 to 40s per cwt. Pot 28 to 30s. looking up steady

Cotton, Georgia common 12d. to 14d. lb. Sea Island, 2s. 3d. to 2s 6½d, in demand.

Flour, fine, 37 to 38s, bbl. Superfine 39 to 40s. steady, but sales dull.

Grain, wheat 9s. 6d. to 11s. per 70lbs. Indian corn, none, fluctuating.

Horns, cow and ox, 30 to 55s. per 120, dull.

Pig Iron, 7l. per ton, scarce and in demand.

Indigo, Carolina, 3 to 5s. lb. do.

Linseed 6s. 6d. to 8s. bushel, do.

Pitch, 11s. to 12s. cwt. much enquired after and scarce.

Rice, 34 to 36s. cwt. do.

Rosin, 13 to 13s. 6d. do.

Deer Skins in hair, 1s. to 1s. 6d. heavy skins saleable.

Turpentine 15 to 16s. cwt. Tar 20s. bbl. in demand.

Staves, white oak pipe, per 1200, 22l. to 26l. 10s. hhd. 14 to 18l. 10s. bbl. 6 to 8l. 10s. red oak hhd. 5 to 7l. bbl. 4 to 5 l. A demand has of late taken place, and still continues, for good staves.

Oak Timber, New-York, 3s. to 3s. 3d. foot. New-England 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. Pine Timber 21 to 22d. Timber continues steady, and the demand brisk. Large quantities are expected very soon from the Baltic.

Tobacco, James River, lb. 2¼d to 6½d. Rappahannock 3d. to 4d. Potowmac 2d. to 5d. Stemmed 3½d to 6d. Maryland Brown, Middling, and Bright, none. Carolina and Georgia 2d to 3½d. The demand for Tobacco has been brisk for exportation; fine qualities are much enquired for at present, and very scarce.

Bees Wax, 10 to 12l. cwt. scarce and in demand,

Sugar, Muscovado Brown, cwt. 29 to 34s. Middling 34 to 40s. Good 41 to 45s. Havanna Brown 36 to 46s. White 55 to 62. Market steady. In Brown and Middling Muscovadoes a good deal has been done for exportation. Clayed and Havannas are scarce, but the demand is inconsiderable at present.

Coffee, cwt. Ordinary 70s to 80s.—Middling 82 to 90s. Good 92 to 100s. Fine 102 to 118s.—Triage 47 to 57s. Stock limited; a steady regular demand. Fine Coffee is uncommonly scarce.

Cocoa, cwt. West Indian 72 to 84s. Caracas none. In demand and scarce.

Pimento, lb. 6d. to 6½d. Steady demand.

Logwood, Campeachy clipped 17 to 18l. ton. Honduras 11 to 15l. Jamaica 12 to 13l. The quantity in the market is very trifling; no demand at present.

Fustic, 6l. 10s. to 8l. ton; Nicaraque Wood 25 to 42l. Lignumvitæ 6l. 10s. dull. Large Woed in demand.

Mahogany, 11d to 2s. 3d. foot, scarce and in demand.

Hides, Spanish, 5d. to 6½d. lb. Buenos Ayres, 7 to 8½d scarce and saleable.

Cotton, Bourbon 2s. 3d. to 3s. lb. Dutch 20d. to 2s. St. 14 to 17d. Bahama 15 to 17½d. Common W. India 14½d to 17d. Carthagena 13½d to 14d. demand regular. The consumption still continues very great. The supply from the West-Indies has been very scanty hitherto.

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[*From London papers to July 17.*]

The force of Passwan Oglou, the Turkish rebel, continues to increase—and he grows daily more daring. He has lately advanced, and defeated small bodies of the Grand Signor's troops. It continues to be insinuated that Russia, Prussia, Austria and France, entertain a design to divide the Ottoman Empire among them. Their respective parts are mentioned; and it is conjectured Passwan Oglou's formidable rebellion will furnish the pretext for the invasion of Turkey to profecute the work of conquest and partition. The Austrians, it is said, have already advanced.

The Russians have commenced hostilities against the Persians—and have already taken one of their towns.

A constitutional code has been established in Geneva. The executive power is to be possessed by a Doge, chosen for 6 years—There is to be a senate of thirty members—one third to be changed every two years—and a college of Proprietors—a college of the Merchants—and of the Learned. The members of the Colleges are elected for life. The Roman Catholic religion is to be established.

A new constitution for the Helvetic Republic has been accepted and established—About 3 fourths of the votes returned were in its favour.

A pamphlet, opposing the intention of some Frenchmen to invest Bonaparte with the right to nominate his successor, written by Camille Jourdan, has been suppressed by the government at Paris.

The following is the etiquette of Madame Bonaparte's Levees:—Madame de Lucay takes the names of the visitors, and ushers them into the room. Madame Bonaparte only rises for the family of Bonaparte, the wives of Ambassadors, & strangers of the first rank. She orders arm chairs for their accommodation. She half rises for the wives of Senators, Prefects, and Counsellors of State, & requests them to be seated: but she barely bows her head to the wives of Legislators, Tribunes, &c. they must be seated where they can, and on common chairs.

The repairs and ornaments of the Palace of St. Cloud will cost several millions. Strange revolution of fortune!

The Legion of Honour has been organized in France.

Admiral Villaret sailed from Brest early in July for Martinique, with two ships of the line, frigates, &c. with troops on board.

Citizen Gohier is appointed French commissary at Amsterdam. He was a member of the French Directory when Bonaparte abolished it.

There are uniform accounts from all parts of France in favour of the Kine Pox.

Mr. Livingston the American Ambassador at Paris, gave an entertainment to the American gentlemen in that city, on the anniversary of the independence of his country.

A few weeks more of fine weather only are wanting to insure an abundant harvest.

Admiral Saumarez is appointed British naval commander in the Mediterranean.

The Leander of 50 guns, sailed from England for Halifax July 12. She is to be the flag ship.

The 29th regiment of foot sailed from England the middle of July for Halifax, in 3 transports.

Important Discovery.—Dr. Gordon has announced the discovery of the art of making flour from a certain substance which abounds in England, by which flour may be afforded at one fourth of the price of the wheaten, with which it is equally nutricious and palatable, and will keep its quality for many years.

THEATRE.

The meeting of the Subscribers to the Theatre announced for Monday evening not being sufficiently numerous to take up the consideration of their business, the notice is renewed for Wednesday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Gadsby's, when a general and punctual meeting will be expected.

September 7.

For New-York.

THE SCHOONER

SAUCY JACK,

Samuel Poor, Master, lying at Ricketts and Newton's Wharf, will sail on Thursday next; for passage only (having good accommodations) apply to the master on board.

September 7. d3t‡

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac Mc'Pherson,

A BANKRUPT.

THE Creditors of the said bankrupt are hereby notified, that the commissioners will meet on Saturday the 11th day of September, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of certifying to the judge of the district of Virginia, that the said Isaac Mc'Pherson hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the act of Congress made and now in force concerning bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard against the commissioners certifying the same.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 1st. (7) d4t

Last Night but Three.

Alexandria Theatre.

Mr. BERNARD's Benefit.

This PRESENT EVENING,

Will be presented a Prelude, called the

Manager in Distress.

After which will be performed the celebrated play of

The Point of Honor;

OR THE

School for Soldiers.

With a grand Military Procession, and the regular order of leading a DESERTER TO EXECUTION.

After which an OLIO, called

Summer Amusement,

Consisting of Song, Dance and Recitation.

To which will be added a new Musical Entertainment, called the

Rival Soldiers;

Or, Sprigs of Laurel.

Mr. BERNARD will introduce, by desire, the Song of

Four and Twenty Fiddlers.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at half past six precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at the office of the Theatre, and at J. V. Thomas's Book-Store.

September 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,

The MINSTREL; or the Progress of Genius, with some other Poems, by Jas. Beattie, L. L. D. ornamented with a number of plates; price one dollar, in boards, or 1 dollar 25 cents bound and elegantly gilt. POEMS on several occasions, by the late Rev. Tho. Browne, of Kingston upon Hull, ornamented with plates, and a fine copper plate likeness of the author; price 1 dollar 25 cents elegantly gilt. TRAVELS in the interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the years 1781 to 1797, through Caffraria, the Kingdoms of Mattaman, Angola, Massi, Monœmugi, Muschato, &c. likewise across the great Desert of Sachara and the northern parts of Barbary; translated from the German of Christian Frederick Damberger, illustrated with colored plates; price 1 dollar 25 cents. Foxe's Book of Martyrs, or an Universal History of Martyrdom, embellished with forty elegant copper-plate engravings; price 6 dollars. The Life of Frederick Trenck, translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft; price 37½ cents. The History of North America, containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants; the first settlement of the British Colonies, their rise and progress, from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united, free and independent States, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper; price 37½ cents.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for sale as above,

THE

BEGGAR BOY,

A new Novel Price 1 dollar.

August 27. d2teo

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellon[a] Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

*Refined Salt Petr[e], by the quar*ter cwt. or larger quanti[ty]. A constan[t] supply of those articles fr[om] the Manufactory, will be kept for sa[le] on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

BAR IR[ON]

Received from Philadel[phia], in the sloop Eliza, capt. I[veleth],

Five Tons in bars of[different sizes],

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HA[RTSHORNE].

5th Mo 25. eo

SUBSCRIPTI[ONS FOR]

The Turnpike Roa[d from Alexan]dria to Litt[le River],

in Loudoun county, [will be received by] William Hartshorne f[or himself and John] Thomas Ricketts, in [Alexandria—Israel] Lacy and Burr Powel[l in Loudoun; David] Hunter and William [Riddle in Berkley; and Matthew Frame] Thomas Hammond [Taylor and Wm.] in Jefferson; Bushro[k; Samuel Crowdson] Davidson in Freder[berger in Shenandoah.] and William Stron[s in which the com]This being a busine[atly benefited, and as] munity may be gre[come into my hands,] it has only this day [to publish without con]I have undertaken [mmissioners as they are] sulting the other c[The law is with me] all at a distance. [will be shewn by the] and I doubt not [ers, to any person ap]other commissio[y require *ten dollars* to] plying. The la[ime of subscribing; the] be paid at the [f ninety dollars, on each] remaining sum [aid in dividends, as called] share, is to be [dent and Directors, to be] for by the Presi[stockholders.] chosen by the [

WM. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo.

AMBR[OSE VASSE,]

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Ch[oice] for [quality in bags,

Hyson,
Hyson Sk[in],
Young H[yson], &
Imperial, } *TEAS*,

Loaf Sug[ar] in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

The subscribers authorised by the Will of the late George Carter, of Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction on the first Monday of December next, in the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the said town; containing about five thousand acres, most of which has been laid off in lots, and since leased for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible situation of this land, and its great fitness for the improving state of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of those who wish to vest their money in landed property; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual installments; six per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed installments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good personal security and mortages will be required to secure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg, and surveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will survey or show any part of it to those who wish it, they paying his expences for so doing.

LANDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, August 20. eo

100 SACKS FINE SALT

for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by

BENJ. SHREEVE, Junr.

August 28. e

Miniature Painting.

J. PAUL, junr. (from Philadelphia,) informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria he will remain here a few weeks.——Specimens of his abilities may be seen at Mrs. ATKINS's Print Store, Prince-Street, or Mr. LYNN's, Jewellery shop, King Street.

August 25 eo6t‡

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

NOTICE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Little River Road Company, is called at the house of Mr. M'Cabe in Leesburg, on the fourth Wednesday in September next, being the 22d of the month, in pursuance of the second section of the law, requiring that the commissioners or any four of them, shall as soon as two hundred shares are subscribed, call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes, delivered in person or by proxy, one President, four Directors, one Treasurer and such other officers, as they shall think necessary for well ordering and conducting the affairs of the said company. The Commissioners having obtained the necessary number of shares, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of calling together the subscribers, in conformity to the law; they recommend a personal attendance if practicable, as it may be necessary to pass some bye laws and regulations for conducting the Company's affairs: where that is too inconvenient, it will be proper to appoint a proxy in writing attested by one witness at least.

WM. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN T. RICKETTS,
ISRAEL LACEY,
BURR POWELL. } Commissioners.

August 18. law4w

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,

All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware House, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joshua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.——apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let separate or together, as may suit tenants.

6th mo. 25. law

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1600 acres.

In North West Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 607. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 5 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmerland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

August 30. 2aw

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucci, the Abbots, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates; lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

April 20. d

Just received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar*,

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.